

HPE7-A02資格問題集 & HPE7-A02日本語版試験勉強法

10/30/24, 11:25 AM HP Aruba Certified Network Security Professional - HPE7-A02 Free Exam Questions [2024]
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HP Aruba Certified Network Security Professional - HPE7-A02 Free Exam Questions

QUESTION NO: 1
A company uses HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) as a TACACS+ server to authenticate managers on its AOS-CX switches. You want to assign managers to groups on the AOS-CX switch by name. How do you configure this setting in a CPPM TACACS+ enforcement profile?

- A. Add the Shell service and set autoconf to the group name.
- B. Add the Shell service and set priv rvl to the group name.
- C. Add the Aruba:Common service and set Aruba-Admin-Role to the group name.
- D. Add the Aruba:Common service and set Aruba-Priv-Admin-User to the group name.

Hide answer/explanation Discussion 0

Correct Answer: C [Vote an answer](#)

To assign managers to groups on the AOS-CX switch by name using HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) as a TACACS+ server, you should add the Aruba service to the TACACS+ enforcement profile and set the Aruba-Admin-Role to the group name. This configuration ensures that the appropriate administrative roles are assigned to managers based on their group membership, allowing for role-based access control on the AOS-CX switches.

QUESTION NO: 2
You are using OpenSSL to obtain a certificate signed by a Certification Authority (CA). You have entered this command:
openssl req -new -out file1.pem -newkey rsa-3072 -keyout file2.pem
Enter PEM pass phrase: _____
Verifying - Enter PEM pass phrase: _____
Country Name (2 letter code) [AU]: US
State or Province Name (full name) (Some-State): California
Locality Name (eg, city) []: Sunnyvale
Organization Name (eg, company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd]: example.com
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []: Infrastructure
Common Name (e.g. server FQDN or YOUR name) []: radius.example.com
What is one guideline for continuing to obtain a certificate?

- A. You should use a third-party tool to encrypt file2.pem before sending it and file1.pem to the CA.
- B. You should concatenate file1.pem and file2.pem into a single file, and submit that to the desired CA to sign.
- C. You should submit file1.pem, but not file2.pem, to the desired CA to sign.
- D. You should submit file2.pem, but not file1.pem, to the desired CA to sign.

Hide answer/explanation Discussion 0

Correct Answer: C [Vote an answer](#)

When using OpenSSL to obtain a certificate signed by a Certification Authority (CA), you should submit the Certificate Signing Request (CSR) file, which is file1.pem, to the CA. The CSR contains the information about the entity requesting the certificate and the public key, but not the private key, which is in file2.pem. The CA uses the information in the CSR to create and sign the certificate.
1. CSR Submission: The CSR (file1.pem) includes the public key and the entity information required by the CA to issue a certificate.

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<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1v7sWqHwjE7hwImohZ0ovEOQQKhp1MmJ>

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>> HPE7-A02資格問題集 <<

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HP Aruba Certified Network Security Professional Exam 認定 HPE7-A02 試験問題 (Q23-Q28):

質問 # 23

A company wants to implement Virtual Network based Tunneling (VNBT) on a particular group of users and assign those users to an overlay network with VNI 3000.

Assume that an AOS-CX switch is already set up to:

- . Implement 802.1X to HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM)
- . Participate in an EVPN VXLAN solution that includes VNI 3000

Which setting should you configure in the users' AOS-CX role to apply VNBT to them when they connect?

- A. Gateway zone set to "3000" with no gateway role set
- **B. Access VLAN set to the VLAN mapped to VNI 3000**
- C. Access VLAN ID set to "3000"
- D. Gateway zone set to "vni-3000" with no gateway role set

正解: B

解説:

To apply Virtual Network based Tunneling (VNBT) to a particular group of users and assign them to an overlay network with VNI 3000, you should configure the users' AOS-CX role to set the Access VLAN to the VLAN mapped to VNI 3000. This ensures that when users connect, their traffic is tunneled through the specified VNI, integrating seamlessly with the EVPN VXLAN solution.

1. Access VLAN Configuration: Setting the Access VLAN to the VLAN mapped to VNI 3000 ensures that users' traffic is directed to the correct virtual network.

2. EVPN VXLAN Integration: This setup allows the AOS-CX switch to participate in the EVPN VXLAN solution, ensuring that user traffic is properly encapsulated and tunneled.

3. Role-Based Assignment: Configuring the role with the correct VLAN mapping ensures that users are dynamically assigned to the appropriate virtual network based on their role.

Reference: Aruba's documentation on AOS-CX configuration and VXLAN integration provides detailed steps for setting up VNBT and role-based VLAN assignments.

質問 # 24

A company is using HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Device Insight (CPDI) (the standalone application). In the CPDI security settings, Security Analysis is On, the Data Source is ClearPass Devices Insight, and Enable Posture Assessment is On. You see that device has a Risk Score of 90.

What can you know from this information?

- **A. The posture is unhealthy, and CPDI has also detected at least one vulnerability on the device.**
- B. The posture is unknown, and CPDI has detected exactly four vulnerabilities on the device.
- C. The posture is unhealthy, but CPDI has not detected any vulnerabilities on the device.
- D. The posture is healthy, but CPDI has detected multiple vulnerabilities on the device.

正解: A

解説:

In HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Device Insight (CPDI), a device with a Risk Score of 90 indicates that the posture is unhealthy, and CPDI has detected at least one vulnerability on the device. The risk score is a reflection of the device's security posture and detected vulnerabilities. A high risk score, such as 90, typically signifies significant security concerns, including the presence of vulnerabilities that could be exploited, thereby categorizing the device as a high-risk asset within the network.

Reference: ClearPass Device Insight documentation and security settings guides explain how risk scores are calculated and interpreted, including the impact of posture assessment and vulnerability detection on overall device risk ratings.

質問 # 25

A company uses both HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) and HPE Aruba Networking ClearPass Device

Insight (CPDI). What is one way integrating the two solutions can help the company implement Zero Trust Security?

- A. CPDI can use tags to inform CPPM that clients are using prohibited applications. CPPM can then tell the network infrastructure to quarantine those clients.
- B. CPPM can inform CPDI that it has assigned a particular Aruba-User-Role to a client; CPDI can then use that information to reclassify the client.
- C. CPDI can provide CPPM with extra information about users' identity. CPPM can then use that information to apply the correct identity-based enforcement.
- D. CPPM can provide CPDI with custom device fingerprint definitions in order to enhance the company's total visibility.

正解: A

解説:

- * Integration of CPDI and CPPM for Zero Trust:
- * CPDI (ClearPass Device Insight) identifies and profiles devices and applications on the network.
- * CPDI can tag devices based on their behavior or detected applications.
- * CPPM uses these tags to enforce policies, such as quarantining clients that violate security rules (e.g., using prohibited applications).
- * Option Analysis:
- * Option A: Incorrect. CPPM does not inform CPDI about role assignments; CPDI provides device context to CPPM.
- * Option B: Correct. CPDI tags clients, and CPPM uses those tags to enforce quarantine or other Zero Trust actions.
- * Option C: Incorrect. Custom fingerprint definitions are not part of this integration.
- * Option D: Incorrect. CPDI provides information about devices, not user identities.

質問 # 26

Refer to Exhibit:

An HPE Aruba Networking 9x00 gateway is part of an HPE Aruba Networking Central group that has the settings shown in the exhibit. What would cause the gateway to drop traffic as part of its IDPS settings?

- A. Its site-to-site VPN connections failing
- B. Its IDPS engine failing
- C. Traffic matching a rule in the active ruleset
- D. Traffic showing anomalous behavior

正解: C

解説:

1. IDPS Mode Configuration Overview

The exhibit shows the HPE Aruba Networking Central settings for the Gateway IDS/IPS configuration:

- * Mode: Configured for Intrusion Prevention System (IPS), meaning that the gateway actively blocks traffic identified as threats.
- * Fail Strategy: Configured to Block, meaning that if the gateway cannot determine the traffic's nature due to a system issue, it will block the traffic.
- * Ruleset: The gateway uses a predefined set of intrusion detection/prevention rules (ruleset version 9861), which is updated automatically every day.

2. Traffic Evaluation in IPS Mode

In IPS mode, the gateway analyzes traffic against the active ruleset:

- * If traffic matches a rule in the ruleset and is deemed malicious, the gateway will drop the traffic as part of its prevention mechanism.
- * The ruleset defines specific conditions (e.g., signatures of known attacks, protocol anomalies) under which traffic should be blocked.

3. Explanation of Each Option

- * A. Its site-to-site VPN connections failing:
- * Incorrect:
- * Site-to-site VPN connection issues do not directly trigger traffic drops under IDPS settings.
- * IDPS is focused on detecting and preventing malicious activity, not general connectivity issues.
- * B. Traffic matching a rule in the active ruleset:
- * Correct:
- * In IPS mode, the gateway drops traffic that matches any predefined rules in the active ruleset.
- * For example, if traffic matches the signature of a known exploit or attack, it is immediately blocked.
- * C. Its IDPS engine failing:
- * Incorrect:

- * The fail strategy determines how the gateway behaves in the event of an IDPS engine failure.
- * In this case, the fail strategy is set to Block, but this applies only if the engine itself fails, not as a proactive traffic drop mechanism.
- * D. Traffic showing anomalous behavior:
- * Incorrect:
- * While anomalous behavior may be logged or flagged, it does not necessarily lead to traffic drops unless it matches a specific rule in the active ruleset.
- * Anomaly detection alone is not sufficient for IPS action without explicit rule matches.

Final Outcome:

Traffic is dropped only when it matches a rule in the active ruleset, ensuring targeted prevention of malicious activity.

References

- * Aruba Gateway IDS/IPS Configuration Guide.
- * Aruba Central Ruleset Management Documentation.
- * Best Practices for Configuring Fail Strategies in IPS Mode.

質問 # 27

A company is implementing HPE Aruba Networking Wireless IDS/IPS (WIDS/WIPS) on its AOS-10 APs, which are managed in HPE Aruba Networking Central.

What is one requirement for enabling detection of rogue APs?

- A. Each VLAN in the network assigned on at least one AP's or AM's port
- **B. A Foundation with Security license for each of the APs**
- C. One AM deployed for every one AP deployed
- D. A manual radio profile that enables non-regulatory channels

正解: B

解説:

To enable the detection of rogue APs with HPE Aruba Networking Wireless IDS/IPS (WIDS/WIPS) on AOS-10 APs managed in HPE Aruba Networking Central, each AP must have a Foundation with Security license.

This license enables advanced security features, including rogue AP detection, which is crucial for maintaining a secure wireless environment and protecting against unauthorized access points.

Reference: Aruba's licensing documentation and WIDS/WIPS setup guides specify the need for appropriate licenses to activate security features such as rogue AP detection.

質問 # 28

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